SOMETHING OF A ROMANCE.

A Young School Teacher's Heirs Unexpectedly Heard From.

AN INJURED MAN SUES THE CITY.

He Wants \$2,800-A Wife Asks For a Divorce From Her Drunken Husband-Caught Between Cars -Lincoln Brevities.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU. A case involving a romance in a small way. and raising an entirely new point of law, was on hearing in the district court yesterday. The case is James Malloy et al vs Frank C Kyle et al. The history of the case, in brief. is that in early youth Richard J. Mailoy left his native home in County Galoway, Ireland, going over the channel to England. From England he soon found his was to the mecca of the oppressed, landing in Boston, where he received schooling and training in the Catholic College of the Immaculate Couception. In the early seventies he came to Nebraska, where he taught school for some time in the years 1878 and 1879, taking school land leases for 120 acres of land in Lancaster land leases for 120 acres of land in Lancaster county. About this time he went to the new Irish colony in Holt county, and at O'Nell City he lived for a number of years, teaching school. In the winter of 1883 he was lost, and it was not until the early spring that his body was discovered where he had perished in a storm. An administrator was appointed in Holt county, and in closing up the estate he sold the 120 acres of school land that Malloy had under lease in Lancaster county to R. B. Graham, of this city. Subsequently Mr. Gra-Graham, of this city. Subsequently Mr. Graham exchanged the land with one Frank C Kyle for a house and lot in Lincoln and \$700. In the meantime James Malloy of County Galoway Ireland, makes himself known in the case and shows that the matter of Richard Malloy is alive in Irelaud and that there are two remaining brothers, n the royal Irish constabulary, and the other in England and these heirs seek now to re cover the property under the school land lease that was sold by the administrator. This raises the point of law whether state school land under a twenty-five year lease with option of purchase, should become an with option of purchase, should become an estate of inheritance or whether it should have been treated as the administrator used it, merely as a chattel property.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Yesterday in the district court the petition of Lemuel B. Woodburn was filed against the city of Lincoln for damages. The petition recites the long continued unsafe condition of the street at the corner of Eighth and P where an excavation was made. Of account of this excavation Woodburn, on the of September, was thrown from ded wason, the wheel passing over head breaking the jaw bone and teeth and badly bruising and mangling his face. He alleges that since that time he has been unable to work and that prior to the injury was earning \$45 per month. He places his loss from work at \$500, his medical attendance at \$300, and asks \$2,000 damages from city for the miuries he has received.

A petition was filed in the district cour, yesterday in which Lena Mende seeks separ ation from her husband, Frederick Mende. The petition states that the couple were mar-ried in January, 1886; that the husband took to drunkenness and abuse shortly after, com-pelling his wife to take in washing to support both of them. On the 11th of May, 1887. things came to a crisis when he came home drunk, beat her unmercifully and took from her \$10 thet she had carned from washing leaving her destisute. Since that time she has refused to live with him and asks a legal

Shortly after noon yesterday, while some passenger coacher at the B. & M. passenger depot were being switched on a side track, a young man named Harry Brown, an employ of the land office, was caught between two coaches in some mysterious way and badly injured. He was taken home in a back.

Only a part of the county officers elect have yet filed their official bonds. The following are on record: O. C. Bull, county clerk, \$10,000, with Hiram Policy and C. T. Boggs \$10,000, with Hiram Polley and C. T. Boggs as sureties: Frank D. McClusky, county superintendent, bond \$5,000, with John H. McClay and J. E. Davey as sureties; Willard E. Stewart, county judge, bond \$50,000, with J. R. Webster, T. P. Kennard and J. H. McMurtry as sureties; John D. Knight, register of deeds, bond \$10,000, and E. E. Brown and O. J. King as sureties; W. E. Churchill, deputy county clerk, bond \$10,000, with C. T. Boggs, D. D. Muir and S. H. Burnham as sureties; W. H. Snelling, justice Burnham as surcties; W. H. Snelling, justice of the peace, bond \$500, with A. D. Kitchen and W. H. Irvine as surcties.

Governor Thayer was reported much improved and able to set up a portion of the The docket of the coming term of the supreme court has been received from the printer, the term of court commencing Jan-

uary 3.

The oaths of office of Judges Norval of Leonard and Tiffany of Albion were filed in the office of secretary of state yesterday.

The Wahoo Waterwoks company filed articles of incorporation yesterday. Capital stock \$125,000 with the following incorporators: W. S. Kusu, John McIntyre, J. H. Purdy, Ben D. Rutt, M. Walker,

A WRONGED WOMAN RIGHTED. Sentenced For Life, But Pardoned After Four Year's Imprisonment.

Topeka Special to Kausas City Journal: "You are, therefore, sen-tenced to confinement for life in the state penitentiary," were the concluding words of Judge Chandler in 1884. when addressing a young woman who stood before him. Such was the close of the first scene which had contained a happy girlhood, a contented maidenhood, and a brief and unhappy married

In the district court of Chautauqua county Emma Hendrix had just received sentence for murder in the second degree, and from Sedan was conveyed to the penitentiary, where she served as a life prisoner until last week, when she was pardoned by Governor Martin, and again goes forth into the world a pure unsulfied woman, with the memory of one tragedy, dark and mournful, the result of an attempt to put upon her the deepest wrong that can be placed

upon her sex.
In the southern part of Chautauqua county is a settlement which extends southward into Indian Territory.

Arriving at womanhood Emma won for herself a place in the affections of those whose esteem and love were to be prized. At this time a neighbor and companion won her love. He was worthless and not considered, even with the lax notions prevailing, a fair specimen of manhood in the nobler qualities, but he was fair of form and specious in con-versation, and soon the devotion of an innocent maiden was given him. Her mother objected to Emma receiving his attentions. Here was Emma's first disobedience and disregard of maternal advice. She received Cyrenus Hendrix, and soon married him, casting aside all

It took but a few months to learn that the old mother's estimation of the man was the correct one, but she followed him out into the world. He had no home to take her to, he had nothing to offer the woman who had given herself to him. Without stated occupation, it might be said that their home was in a wagon constantly moving. The life was one of misery and humiliation. This she might endure as long as love would last, but there came a greater, a darker evil, thought in her uncouscious innocence of the ways of the world, she did not realize it then.

He secured work in Indian territory, several days journey from Chautauqua county, and took for a companion a worthless fellow; to say of whom he had a bad character would be flattery. The third one of the party, named

McGuire, when the journey was ended, most elegant figure. It ain't any use

told a story that, were it true, would sink into deeper depths an already depraved woman.

Not until later, however, did she hea

it, and then it came from the man who

had promised to love and protect her

After this journey he failed to provide for her, when she returned to her mother's house, a broken-hearted woman. Her health broken down, and in

the care of her mother she determined

at last to forsake the man who had forsaken her. Emma now decided to no longer recognize Hendrix, and when he came to see her she refused to meet It will probably never be known why but he now resolved to tell her the stor; repeated by McGaire, of which he had full knowledge, but which he never re-sented or called the traducer to account. He went to the house of Emma's mother one morning and called for her. She did not want to see him, but he insisted. so, ill as she was, she arose and went out to the gate and met him. He then told her the disgusting details of the story as told by McGuire, and demanded that she go at once and make the man retract. Frenzied with shame and de-spair she at once started to accompany her husband to the house of the man who had defamed her. While proceeding to the place Hendrix placed a re-volver in the pocket of his wife's jacket, and told her to shoot the man if he at-

tempted to repeat the infamous story. Together they went to McGuire's house and called him out. He saw them and told them to go to another door. They went and he met them, his little girl, aged about nine years, standing within sight and hearing.

Emma, trembling with excitement, asked him if he had told the story she had just heard, Hendrix standing by saying nothing. McGuire looked at them a moment

and then said:
"Yes, I did," and added a few words unfit to publish. They were his last. Emma pulled the revolver from her pocket and fired the shot that in a few hours ended a life. McGuire fell in the presence of his wife and daughter, two people made desolate by that act. Emma mechanically turned toward home, and. the excitement over, returned to a bed she should not have left. Hendrix

sought safety in flight.
It was but a short time until Emma and her husband were arrested. Emma was taken immediately to the Sedan jail and confined to await her trial for murder.

Hendrix was arrested, and, while he was handcuffed and manacled, he was shot at through the window of the jail. and both his eyes injured so that he eventually became totally blind. No effort was made to find the perpetrator of this attempt on the prisoner's life. though there were many who could have told. The feeling of the county was against both Emma and her husband, as there had already been several murders, and public sentiment favored speedy punishment.

Added to this, the murdered McGuire

had two brothers in the south part of the county, who were wealthy, bold and ruling in their natures, and who were feared. They had come to Kansas from Missouri at an early day. Scotch-Irish, they were men of ability, and had soon assumed a leading position, which they

The trial finally came and Emma was tried first and convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Cyrenus Hendrix was afterward tried and convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung. Under the peculiar laws of Kansas this was equivalent to a life sentence. The two, man and wife, were taken to the state penitentiary, there to dwell as long as life should last-the man a victim of his own bad disposition, more worthless, perhaps, than sitively bad, and the woman for

fending her honor. During the past six months friends took an active interest in this case, which had been brought to their attention-friends, because they believed a loyal wrong hal been done. A trip to Chautauqua county, and a full and thorough investigation revealed all that had been told and much more. Public sen-timent was on the side of the poor woman. The leading people of that town not some of them, but all of them, declared their faith in the woman, who, driven to desperation, had sought to protect her name and fame. The very jury that convicted her declared that had they known her defense at the time of the trial, they would have acquitted her. The prosecuting attorney, Ben Henderson, in a letter to the board of pardons, said that if he had known her defense he would at most only prose-ented her for manslaughter in the third

degree. A curious fact in that tral has been revealed. Her attorney, with probably the intentions, made his line of defense hereditary insanity, and the physical impossibility of her committing the cvil ascribed to her. Although fully acquainted with her story, she was not allowed to go on the stand to testify in her own behalf.

A MINNESOTA ROMANCE. The Tragedy Recalled by a Pile of Ex humed Bones.

Chicago Herald: While a gang of aborers were working on a new sewer ca Iglehart street, in St. Paul, they came across a collection of human bones that were evidently once the framework of two persons. Your correspondet visited the scene with an old resident who said he knew all about the bones, and he unraveled the following piece of unwritten history regarding them:
"It was away back in 1852 the affair

happened," said he. "At that time there was a large number of Sioux dians around St. Paul, and some of them would come into the city every day to visit the trading-post, right opposite where the Merchants' theater now stands, on Third street. The post was perched on the summit of the bluff, and the Indians used to come down the river in their birch-bark canoes, and landing down the levee, walk up the bluff to the

store. "Across Third street from the west and on the spot where now stands the Merchants', stood an old log house elevated about six feet above the road way, the hill at that time not having been cut down. At that time the Sioux and the Chippewa Indians were at deadly enmity, and it was sure death for one of either tribe if he was found in the other's territory. Still many of the young bucks of both nations would occasionally pay a visit to their enemies' hunting ground, just for devilment. Sometimes there would be bloody work between them. As I was saying, in 1852 I was working at the trading post and could see every one that passed in and out among the Sioux visitors. I noticed a young fellow, a brave he was, judging by his dress, who often came to trade accompanied by his wife and sister. The young man's name was Wa-go-quit, which means Big Hatchet, and a fine, smart young fellow he was. His wife was nothing much to look at, but his sis-ter—she was a daisy! Talk about Rosalie, the prairie flower-why Rosalie wasn't a marker to that young girl! She was called O-te-e-min, meaning The Wild Strawberry, and for a Sioax she was the likeliest girl I ever saw. She was tall and straight as a willow, with shapely little hands and feet and :

for me trying to describe her to you, for I couldn't, but I must confess to feeling a little glow around my heart when I think of her even now. Well, taint no matter now; she's dead and gone, and I guess is flying high in the

"Time and time again I have seen

other world

hose three natives come walking up the steep bank to the store, and they always seemed as happy as larks, the young brave walking nearer to his women folks than ever I saw an Indian do either before or since. One hot day in July a party of sneaking Chippewas, I think there were sixteen of them altogether, came riding into the city as brass and made straight trucks for the trading-post, and, as ill-luck would have it, O-te-e-min came down the river alone that day, and before she knew of the Chippewas being there she walked right into their midst A saucy young buck immediately laid hold of her and yelled that he had found his squaw, and amid the laughter of the others commenced dragging her to where his horse was tied. It would have done you good to see how that girl treated that lewd indian. She whipped out a little knife, and with a quick slash she had his copper-colored cheek open from the eye to the jaw-bone loose and ran into the store. How that Indian ripped and swore He was mad as a bear with a sore toe and but for the interference of some of the white people standing by he would have killed the girl with his shot gun. The factor at the trading post had to interfere, and he told the whole the gang of Chippawas that if they didn't get out he would send for the cavalry at Fort Snelling. That scared them a little, and they mounted their horses and rode sulkily away; but by their looks I was sure they were planning some mischief, and as matters turned out I was right. The day following I saw the Chippewas come quietly up the street and stow themselves away behind the log houses opposite the post, all but the one who had his cheek slashed, and he came prowling about the front of the store as though he were waiting for some one. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon O-te-e min, with her brother and his wife came down the river, and as usual walked up to the post, and as the girl passed the Chippewa he said something to her. Qick as a flash her brother turned round, and it would have done you good to hear the crack the stock of his gun made as it struck that Chippewa's head. He went down like a log, and the Sioux walked on into he store with his women folks as though nothing had happened. The Chippewa slowly gathered himself up and with the blood streaming down his face staggered toward the log house behind which his party were hiding, and the next thing I heard was the report of a dozen guns and the crash of broken glass. The flends had fired through the store window, and as I ran forward I saw the poor Wild Strawberry come staggering out with her hands to her throat, and fall on her face in the road. An instant later her brother rushed out and made a dash across the street, but before he could run half a dozen yards, the Chippewas had mounted their horses and were riding towards Trout brook like The shot sent after them by the young Sioux didn't seem to hit any one. If ever you saw a wild man that man We picked up the Wild Strawberry, but she was stone dead, a bullet, one of those big twelve to a pound articles having passed through her breast. The cavalry was sent for from the fort and sent in pursuit of the murderers, and before sundown a party of Sioux warriors were also on the trail. The cavalry came back the next day without having been successful, but five days later the Sioux came back in high feather, bearing seven scalps Hatchet poles, but I was sorry to see Big Hatchet was carried on a kind of litter, and appeared to the seven done up. I earing seven scalps aloft red just about done up. I told by the warriors that they had overtaken the Chippewas about tifty miles out and cornered them a little bluff, and after half a day's fighting had killed seven of them, the cowardly brute who had insulted Wild Strawberry being among the number. The others ran the gauntlet and escaped. In the scrimmage Big Hatchet got a bullet in his side. He died a few hours after his return to the post, and, both he and his sister being christians. were buried in the old burying-ground close together, where they have lain undisturbed until their bones were turned out by the shovels of those

herea bouts since then.' An Exciting Race.
Atlanta Constitution: Probably the most exciting race ever seen in this section, was run on the South Carolina road, a few evenings ago, and a peculiar

race it was.

laborers to.day. That was thirty-five years ago, and things have changed

An engine and train of cars chasing a buck on the track made the race.

It was a bright moonlight night, in fact, almost as bright as day. The up South Carolina passenger train had just crossed the Edisto river bridge, shortly after 8 o'clock, when Engineer Roberts and his fireman spied a large deer on the track, some three or four hundred yards ahead. The train moved on but the buck stood with head erect, gazing at the approaching locomotive until it seemed that the cowcatcher would strike it. At that moment, with a quick movement, it wheeled and started up the track at lightning speed. The engineer was in for a race, having a straight track ahead, and quickly opened his throttle. The ponderous machine bounded forward and then the race commenced in earnest. Down the track, at lightning speed, ran the deer, closely pursued by the engine, the enshoveling coal, both doing their utmost

to outrun the deer.
The conductor and passengers, wondering at the rapidity of the train quickly raised the windows and popped their heads out to see a sight never witnessed by any of them before. No one ras afraid, but all excited; in fact, excitement reigned supreme. All could see the beautiful buck shead and in breathless anxiety were awaiting the termination of the race. Men cheered and ladies clapped their hands, but on, on, like the wind sped the deer, clearing ten to twelve cross-ties at a bound and keeping from twenty to thirty yards ahead of the swiftly speeding train. The engineer and conductor were even

But "look! look!" cried everyone, "the deer is losing ground." True it was. The engine commenced to gain slowly, but perceptibly, and in the next half mile the deer was only a few feet in front, when sudeenly it bounded off the track and into the woods. The deer was pursued two miles and the race was probably the most exciting

all excited.

of the kind ever witnessed. We have buyers for property that must be sold. Johnston & Van Patten,

The present ten dency as regards the construction of field magnets for dyamo machines, says Industries, seems to be in favor of the single horseshoe type. During the arguments in a spindle

itigation, heard before Judge Colt, in Boston, recently, one of the contestants had a spinning frame running in the court room by electricity to illustrate its side of the case.

IN THE ELECTRICAL FIELD. Extension of the Electric Light-A

IRISH'S RAILWAY

Novelty.

Killed by a Flash-A Curious Mishap-A Fatal Accident-Diseases of the Dyname-Burglar Alarms Brevities.

Extension of the Electric Light. New York Tribune: The electric lighting business throughout the United States is constantly developing curious and interesting features. It is probably making more rapid and solid progress than any other branch of commercial business. The experimental stage has long since passed. The eventual combination of gas and electric lighting is already a fixed fact. The systems which have real merit and the substanial companies are well known, such as the Brush, the American and Thomson-Houston, for making are light apparatus; the Edison, United States, Sawyer-Man and Westinghouse companies, manufacturing incandescent apparatus; and all of these are believed to be making money. The companies named may be said to be in a position to control the electric light business of the world, for there are no large companies abroad. There is no reason why combination should not soon make their manufacturing interests more important and profitable than those of the texile manufacturers of the United States. If the really important companies would stop the slang and abuse of each other in which they incessantly indulge to their own detriment only, and the sacrifice of some part of the public confidence in the financial solidity of the electric business, and unite in the proper spirit, the combination would be all powerful. It is believed that a combination of these enterprises is inevitable, and the suggestion of union is now being generally talked of among the principal officers of the substantial companies in this city. The development of such a rapidly increasing industry under the usually favorable circumstances of the consolidation of rival interests, would certainly be both rapid and extensive.

An Electric Novelty. St. Louis Globe-democrat: General Martin Beem, as attorney for a Chicago firm, has completed a contract to supply patent which possesses many elements of novelty to the barb-wire fence of the XIT Cattle company, located in the Panhandle of Texas. The patent is a process by which a constand current of electricity, is passed either through burb-wire or through a plain galvanized wire. The first contact is enough to prove to any animal that the fence is loaded. At present a barb-wire fence surrounds the range in question, and the current will be passed through the top wire. Telephonic communication can also be made from any point to headquarters by attaching a ground wire and a small telephone, one of which will be carried by each cowboy. Any break in the fence will also be noticed fn headquarters by the constant ringing of a bell. The XIT range is that re-ceived by United States Senator Far-well, his brother, J. V. Farwell, and Abner Taylor, for building the Texas state house. The tract is larger than the state of Illinois, and immunity from ingers of a barb-wire fence is worth thousands of doltars yearly to the company, which owns the 120,000 cattle inclosed in the vast area.

The Electric Typewriter. Public Opinion: The new electric

typewriter relieves the operator of every duty except pressing down the keys. The carriage moves automatically to the starting point whenever the end of a line has been reached, and also moves up one notch or line at the same time. But the most important office of the new instrument seems to be its use in receiving and transmitting tele-graphic dispatches. It is said at the patent office that the instrument can be used both as a transmitter and receiver of intelligence over a single wire, no matter how great the distance may be. The receiving instrument does not require the attendance of an operator, but prints the dispatch automatically. The instruments at both ends of the line print the dispatch sent, and so a safeguard against mistakes is provided. It is claimed that the electric type-writer will be valuable as a local aid to business and offers many advantages over the telephone. One advantage claimed for it is that no matter whether a person called up is at his place of business or not, the message can be printed through the medium of his ypewriter, and will be there for perusal on his return. The dispatches printed are in letter form and not an endless tape.

Irish's Electric Railway System. Electrical World: While it is acknowledged that, other things being equal, a conduit for the conductors is better adapted to heavy city traffic than an overhead system of conductors, there are still some who object to the slot running along the street and indeed more than one attempt has been made in the past to avoid the use of the slot and to establish connection with underground conductors by other means.

In attempting to solve this problem, Mr. W. E. Irish of Cleveland, O., hit upon the idea that if a conductor could inclosed into an clastic conduit, a car passing above it might, by pressure, make a contact with the conductor within and thus establish a connection; and this connection made directly under the moving car, would be immediately broken when the car had passed on, this action being due to the elasticity of the

conduit. The tube or conduit is closely sealed throughout its length so as to exclude water or moisture and to prevent metallic contact at any point except through the proper connections. channel for carrying the tube is formed in a line of timbers or blocks of stone, the channel having flat parallel sides and an open ton. The timbers or blocks carrying the tubes are laid along the raii-post track, between the rails, flush with the surface of the roadway, two lines being used, one to carry the outgoing conductor and the other the return conductor.

The tubes carry the line wires or conductors at the bottom of the oblong track therein. These conductors are uncovered and uninsulated except as to the rubber tube which forms a covering and insulation, so that contact may be made within the tube at any point in their length. Attached to the tube along its upper surface are short rail pieces having small flanges at their sides, which rest on shoulders on the tube, and when in their normal position are flush with the roadway and top of the timbers.

Inside of the tube and corresponding to the rail pieces in length are contact

the tube above the line wire or conductor, and normally out of contact therewith. The rail and contact pieces are insulated from each other by the rubber tube except where they are connected by screws, by which they are firmly united. The short rails and inside pieces are arranged in pairs, and the pairs are insulated from each other by having a sufficient space between them at the ends. This will allow one section or pair to be depressed without interfering materially with the next on either side, the rubber to which they are secured being sufficiently flexible for this purpose.

Killed by a Flash.

Chicago Tribune: James O'Conuell, stage manager of the Michael Strogos company of Harris' museum in Cincin-nati, was instantly killed recently, by receiving an electric shock from the speaking tube on the stage. It seems that the insulated covering, where the wire was attached to the electric light, the speaking-tube leading across the stage to the prompter's box, had worn away, and the current thus diverted ran along the metal tube, and charged with the same intensity that is usually applied to lamps. But it could be touched in perfect safety by anyone who did not insert himself in the circuit. O'Connell unfortunately did the latter, the other side of the connection being made by laying his right hand on the zine-covered box from which the gas burners are controlled. The instant he seized the brass ring of the bell wire the current was changed from the cir-cuit and passed through his body to the ground. Standing at his side were the stage manager and the costumer. The latter declares that when O'Connell took his hand from the pipe in the act of falling a spark fully five inches in leugth followed it, seeming to coanect with the tips of his fingers. A stage hand, hearing O'Connell's cry, rang down the curtain, Springing over O'Connell's body he accidentally laid his hand on the zinc-covered box and received a powerful shock. In the palm of O'Connell's right hand was a whitish streak from the wrist to the finger. Closer examination showed it to blister, which seemed to pierce almost through the hand. On the left hand the thumb and index finger were dreadfully torn. The skin was burned to snowy whiteness, as was the flesh be-neath. The dead man was about twentyeight years of age, and has been a stage manager and carpenter for eight years One of the most pathetic features of the sad affair was that it occurred almost in sight of the dead man's affianced wife, Nellie Collins, a member of the company. The audience was entirely unaware of the fatality. The accident is thought attributable in a great degree to the humidity of the air, thus affect-ing the insulation of the wire, causing the current to turn to the tin tube. Had it been a dry day it is not believed that it would have occurred.

A Curtous Mishap.

London Electrician: At a central ighting station in a certain town not far from London, a very curious accident recently occurred which very nearly caused the entire breakdown of a series-wound high-tension dynamo on a circuit of 2,000 volts. In order to see whether the yole piece was getting hot an attendant unwisely attempted to spit upon it. We say unwisely because, not being a Yankee, he had not acquired the art of spitting straight, and missing the mark, the field coil received the full benefit. The machine in question is an elderly one, and possibly the coils wanted a new coat of varnish-anyhow, in a very few minutes the cotton covering commenced to char, and a small are began to play across the wire. It wanted still an hour to the time when the machine would stop running. By dint however, of incessant "dabbing" with within limits until the evening's work was over. It was then found that the insulation had been destroyed to the depth of four layers of wires. This method of testing the temperature of pole-pieces requires some practice, and should only be undertaken by an ex-

A Fatal Accident.

Electrical World: Mr. Elmer Wood, of the Canandaigua (N. Y.) ectric Light company, on Sunday night. December 4, noticing that a street lamp ourned dimly, attempted to start the carbon. The rest is told in the press dispatch as follows; "His kid glove was wet, and, coming in contact with the magnetic part of the lamp, he received a terrible shock. He groaned, and then dropped unconscious upon the ground When he was picked up a moment later he was dead. The only mark upon him was a small black hole in his thumb."

Diseases of the Dynamo. Electrical World: Though the dynamo is still young in its various applications it may be said to have devel-oped a number of diseases, the nature of which is well for those in charge of these machines to know so that a remedy may be quickly applied. The dis-cases may be classed, generally, as either constitutional or acquired and can be cured if we only know their nature. The constitutional diseases are due, as a sule, to bad construction and may not develop till after considerable time, and they are usually the most troublesome to deal with. The acquired diseases, as enumerated, it would be well for every electric light superintendent to memorize so that he may act promptle at the first symptom of ailment. Some forms of machine are, of course, more liable to be affected one kind of disease than others. Prof. Thompson remarks that a better knowledge of dyname pathology will lead to a better system of dynamo therapeutics. we would only add that in some cases a thorough system of dynamo therapeu-We would only add that in some cases a thorough system of dynamo hy-giene would prevent many of the diseases, on the old rule that an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound

jeweler and nearly every large store in the center of the city of Providence now uses a burgiar alarm telegraph. This service has stood the test of years and throughout the country is acknowledged as the only absolutely perfect system to protect property, and the only thing that burglars cannot defy. The wires of this service may be attached to the safe, doors and windows of your store. If a burglar touches any of those wires, and he never knows it when he does give the alarm, four or five mon immed-lately hasten to the bank or store, and that means the capture of the thieves. After you close your safe at night nobody can open it without giving an alarm. The tifting of a piece of silk

Use of the Burglar Alarm.

Pawtucket (R. I.) Times: Every bank,

alarm, if the silk counter is connected with the system. Then in case of fire or a water leek that is damaging your property, it will produce an alarm, so that assistance can always be summoned. Electric Brakes. New York Son: When a lot of rail-

goods from a pile of sitks will give an

road managers tackle a big problem in carnest they always find a solution one exists. Sixteen months ago the national association of master car builders made up their minds to find out how pieces flanged laterally at the top, and to stop a train quickly and safely. The having a central portion which res.; in first tests were begun on July 12, 1886,

at Burlington, Ia., and served to show how very imperfect the brakes were. The best results were obtained with the continuous air brakes. A train of fifty freight cars, traveling at the rate of twenty miles an hour were stopped 350 feet from the place where the brakes were first applied. After the air had been applied to the first car in this test the middle car ran fifty feet before its brakes were set, whereas in a theoretical stop the brakes on the entire train should be set at the same time. It took twenty men to keep the record of those tests. In the way car was a machine called a slidometer, to register the shock sustained by the car in stopping.

In the dynamometer car, of course, nothing could be recorded until the pressure of the brakes reached the wheels of that car, which was in the center of the train. As soon as this was done the result was shown by a pencil mark on a moving papar, the mark rising in exact proportion to the amount of pressure brought to bear upon the wheels. A perfection, in which the highest pressure would be brought against all the wheels at once, would be recorded in the dynamometer car by the pecil mark rising perpendicular, and remaining at a certain height until the stop should be made, then dropping again, forming a figure with parallel The figure which was really formed, however, was very different from that. After the first application of the power the dynamometer car ran nearly ten seconds before its brakes were effected, and it was not until the train came to a stop that the highest pressure was obtained. The train of lifty cars, running at the rate of twentysix miles an hour, was stopped within a distance of 513 feet. After these tests were made, two facts were perfectly plain to the brake companies; first, the application of the

brakes should be more nearly instantaneous, and second, the greatest pressure should be exerted, as soon as possible after the brakes are applied; and they set their wits to work to overcome the difficulties and remedy the defects. The results were very apparent in the tests held last May on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road at Burlington. In these five companies were represented—the Westinghouse Air Brake, the Eames Vacuum, the Hanscom Air Brake, the Carpenter Electro-Atmospheric Brake, and the Card Electric Brake. The best results were at first obtained from the Carpenter, but recent improvements in the Westinghouse make it equal in efficiency. This time the train was going at the rate of twenty two and one-quarter miles an hour, an the stop was made in 150 feet instead o 512. The pressure reached the dynamomete car in about one-fifth of a second, instead of ten secones, and the maximum pressure was nearly reached in a little more than two seconds.

The improvement over the tests 1886 was something wonderful, but still the brakes were not perfect. The application was made nearly instantaneous by the use of electricity, but about one-half the stop was effected before the required pressure was reached, and again the companies puzzied their brains to obtain the theoretical stop.

Electric Brevities.

The Chronique Industrielle contains a description of the electric apparatus of M. Somzee, which has as its object the prevention of collissions at sea. is based on the well known theory of using the water, instead of wire, for the transmission of the electric current, and working automatically, it announces the presenc of one vessel to another. within a certain electric zone, provided both vessels are equipped with the Somzee apparatus.

The manufacture of current for light and power has reached the "wholesale point, so that stations of a capacity qual to say 30,000 incand or to 2,000 acres, cease to be dreams even novelties.

At no time during the past five years has there been greater activity in the electric lighting field than prevails today, but the industry is still in the early stages of growth, as a department of-fering legitimate and lucrative employment for capitol. What we mean, there is very little left of the early specula-tive fever, and that the erection of new plants and consolidation of old ones occupies the energies of all the leaders in the business.

There is a good deal of gossip as to changes likely to be made in the near future in cable rates. It is said that nothing has been decided on this point yet, and that the first advance made in common by all the companies will not bring the rates above 20 cents, and that in no event will the rate exceed 40 cents. There are many reports current as to squabbles in London between the pooled companies. One report states that Mr. Jay Gould has started up this rumpus by demanding better terms for Western Union company.

Story of a Carrier Pigeon. New York Sun: A remarkable instance of intelligence in a homing pig-con occurred recently at Shelby, N. C. The bird was of A. Perry Baldwins' strain of Newark. He is a magnificent pigeon, and known to the National Federation by the name of "General Kearney." Like all of Mr. Baldwin's longdistance flyers, he was marked in big red letters, "A pilgrim from Newark, New Jersey; feed and liberate," on the feathers of one wing, and "An honest man is the noblest work of God" on the other wing. The bird was returning rom an 886-mile fly to Newark, when he became exhausted and alighted on the little post office at Shelby, N. C. Mr. B. F. Logan, the postmaster, caught him, fed and watered him, and then the bird again perched on the roof. That afternoon he took a two-hours' fly, but returned. The next morning, after being again fed, he took a three-hours' fly, but again returned. In the afternoon he made his third fly, but, after being gone four hours, came back. The following day he made two more attempts to come north, but each time, not feeling strong enough, he returned to hospitable Shelby.

The next day, however, after receiving his food, he circled over Postmaster Logan's head and then darted northward. Mr. Logan sent a postal card to Newark describing the bird and its marks, but before the card was received by Mr. Baldwin the general was back safe and sound in his loft. Mr. Baldwin says he made the little flies at Shelby to guage his strength; that the bird knew he would be cared for while he staved there, and would not attempt to leave there for Newark until he was positive he was strong enough to make the

Looked As He Felt.

Chicago News: Georgia has one fortune-teller that can be depended on. She is a young girl, and was recently thought to be a gypsy by a widower who is tooking for a young wife, and was therefore anxious to know the future. The girl said she'd tell the past and the future, and, having first received a good fee, she told the man to take off his hat. He did. 'Then she said: "You took eff your hat; you will put it back on. God love you, and if you don't look sharp the devil will get you." The fortune-teller then walked away and left him standing looking "like the boy the calf ran over."

Positively nothing but the very finest work allowed to leave Heyn's gallery.

THE U. P. SHOPS.

A Master Mechanic Interviewed by a Pencil Pusher.

Mr. James White Relates the Rorrb ble Experience He Endured for Nine Long Years—He Rejoices That He Found a Benefactor.

ble Experience He Endured for Nise Long Years—He Rejoices That He Found a Benefactor.

"What men say and what men do are the things of paramount interest. The personal quality must enter largely into an article to make it desirable."

It was an old fournalist whose position gave weight to what he said that was talking, and the scribe listened with both ears open.

"Yes" he continued to a friend sitting near him in the street car, "that accounts to a great extent for the modern interview, a thing, by the way, of comparatively recent date. It is claimed that it had its origin at no earlier time than its administration of Andrew Johnson. The Washington correspondent of an eastern daily, who is now one of the great editors of the southwest, was on intimate terms with the president, and adopted in his letters the form known as the modern interview to set forth Johnson's peculiar views and feelings. That is claimed to be the origin of it."

Just here the writer had to leave the car. Bound as he was on an interviewing trip himself, he was greatly interested in the information that the journalist was imparting, and regretted that he had to miss the rest of it.

At the blacksmith shops of the Union Pacific Railroad company the scribe met Mr. James White, one of those hardy handed sons of toil who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow," during the course of the interview Mr. White said:

"Sometime about nine years ago I took what I hought was a slight cold, but it did not get well as soon as previous colds. I would get better and then, taking a fresh cold, would get much worse than I was before. This continued for some time, when my head began to ache me and I had severe pains over my eyes and, at times, sharp shooting pains through my shoulders and in my cheat, also around my heart. If I was sitting down and would rise up quickly my heart would beat very much faster and harder than usual, my nose at times would be completely stopped up, so it was intamed and sore. At might while lying in bed this mucus would gath

cine, but derived no perceptible benefit from anything I took. I was losing flesh and was becoming

LOW SPIRITED AND DESPONDENT,
and felt as though life was not worth living for, as I was in constant misery and was inclined to give up in despair when my attention was called to the advertisement of Drs. McCoy & Henry's wonderful treatment I made up my mind to visit their office and see if they could do anything for me. Although my faith in either doctors or medicine was away below par, I took their advice and began to use their treatment. I began to improve and have gained sixteen pounds since I began treatment. But as it is I am thankful I visited their office for they brought me safely through an attack of typhoid fever and cured me entirely of my caturth, and to do a day's work with as much ease as ever, I forgot to say that at times I became so nervous and irritable I scarcely knew what to do with myself; but that has all left me, and to-day I consider myself a strong and healthy man."



Mr. James White, as above stated, is well and favorably known in Omala, where ie has resided for a number of years, and can be found at his home, 620 North Four teenth street, or it the shops of the Union Pacific and will fully corrologate the above statement to any one will corroborate the above statement t will take the time to call on him.

Some Dangers Which Are Made Known Before Consumption Appears.

Anown Before Consumption

Appears.

When catarrh has existed in the head and upper part of the throat for any length of time—the patient living in the district where people are subject to catarrhal affection—and the discase has been left uncared, the catarrh invariably, sometimes slowly, extends down the wind-pipe and into the bronchial tubes, which tubes convey the air into the different parts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the swelling and mucus arising from catarrh, and in some instances become plugged up so that the air cannot get in as freely as it should, shortness of breath follows and the patient breathes with isbor and difficulty.

In other cases there is a sound of cracking and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient also ins not disables over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a duil character, felt in the chest, behind the breast bone or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—list a few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry, comes at intervals, is backing in character and usually most troublesome in the merning on arising or going to bed at uight, and it may be the first evidence of the disease extending in the lungs.

At first there may be nothing brought up by the cough; then there is a little tough, tenscious mucus, which the patient finds great difficulty in bringing up.

Sometimes there are risted coughing induced by tough amens—so violent as to cause vomiting. Later on mucus that is raised is found to

closs mucus, which the patient linds great difficulty in bringing up.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced
by tough mucus—so violent as to cause vomiting. Later on mucus that is raised is found to
contain small particles of yellow matter, which
indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are
now effected. With this there are often streaks
of bload mixed with the mucus. In some cases
the patient becomes very pale, has favor and expectorates before any cough appears.

In some cases small musses of chessey substance are spit up, which, when pressed between
the fingers, en. it a bad odor. In oter cases particles of a hard, chalky mature are spit up. The
raising of checsey or chalky lumps indicates
serious mischief at work into the lungs.

In some cases catarrh will extend into the
lungs in a few weeks; in other cases it may be
mouths and even years before the disease attacks the lungs sufficiently to cause serious interference with the general health. When the
disease has developed to such a point the patient is said to have catarrahal consumption.
With trouchial catarri there is more or less
ever which differs with the different parts of
fibe day—slight in the morning, higher in the
tfermoon and evening.

a Sometimes during the day the patient has a
r ceping, chilly sensation, which may last from
half an nour to an hour, the surface of the body
feeling dry and hot. During the night, near the
morning, there may be sweats. Such sweat
are known as night sweats.

The pulse is usually more rapid than normal,
and the patient loses then and strength.

fresh coid is all that is needed at this point to
develop rapid consumption. In some instances
the patient loses strength and flesh slowly. The
muscles gradually waste away. Then the patient gradually regains some of his strength,
only to lose it again.

DOCTOR CRESAP McCOY, Late of Bellevue Hospital, New York,

Dr. Columbus Henry

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